THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE LATEST NEWS about the Arctic exploration is this. The ships reached within 400 miles of the Pole, when further progress was impossible, no land being visible, to northwards. Four sailors have died, and the crew of the Discovery are suffering from scurvy.

A NUMBER of quack doctors were fined the other day by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Manchester. They were summoned on three charges, 1stly of wilfully and falsely pretending to be a physician, doctor of medicine, or general practitioner; secondly, with falsely using a name implying that he was recognized by law as a physician, surgeon, or practitioner in medicine; and thirdly to show cause why a quantity of obscene books or pamphlets found upon his premises should not be destroyed. They were convicted and fined.

There are five Spanish Penal Settlements along the northern coast of Africa—namely, Ceuta, Velez de la Gomera, Melilla, Alhucemas, and the Islas Chafarinas, or Zephyrine Islands, which last two are the most easterly, being almost opposite the Spanish Province of Almeria. These places are described to be about as bad as bad can be—mere nests, festering nests of crime, misery, and horrors of every description.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS for the Prussian House of Deputies show a slight increase of the Moderate Liberals, at the expense of Conservatives and Ultramontanes. Upon the whole, however, the aspect of the House will be the same as in the last Session:—A numerous host of Moderate Liberals, willing to support the Government, but intent upon amending *Bills* proceeding from the more Conservative members of the Cabinet; a compact body of Advanced Liberals, on questions of principle, mostly seconding the Moderates, and giving them a sure majority; a legion of Ultramontanes strong, yet too weak to carry any measures without the assistance of other parties, and not likely to receive it; a wholly insignificant fraction of Conservatives and Poles.

A LETTER from Colonel Prshevalsky, received at the St. Petersburgh Geographical Society, announces that this explorer started on the 23d of August from Kulja to Karashar, thus beginning his second great journey in Central Asia. He is accompanied by one topographer, one natural history collector, and six Cossacks. The enterprise promises to be successful, the Ruler of Kashgar, Yakub-beck, having written to the Governor General of Turkestan and promised to give all assistance to the explorers.

THE PUBLIC MEETING for Famine Relief in Bombay has been postponed. It is stated that His Excellency the Governor General has suggested that as private subscriptions have been already set on foot in Bombay as well as in other places, it is advisable that for the present private charity should continue to take its course; and that a public meeting is somewhat premature, inasmuch as we are now at but the commencement of the time of the distress, and it is difficult either for Government or for the public to estimate correctly the extent of the calamity. It is considered that the latter part of January next will be more suitable for the holding of the meeting, if it is then found necessary as circumstances develope. In the meantime private gentlemen are doing much. For our part we think that in a crisis like this the Government ought to take the full share of its responsibility as the organ of the people.

A BILL has been introduced in the Bombay Council for compulsory vaccination. In the statement of objects and reasons it is stated that in 1872 a Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council to provide for compulsory vaccination in the city of Bombay, but it was not proceeded with in the hope that the voluntary acceptance by the people of the benefits of vaccination would in time render legislation unnecessary. The very serious extent to which the contagion spread in the first part of this year, and the number of deaths which occured have induced the local Government, with the approval of the Government of India, to bring forward the present measure, which is in most respects similar to the previous Bill, but is more complete. We question the expediency of a compulsory measure on the subject, particularly when the scientific world is so much divided regarding it.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

A THIRD REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP has been created in Bombay on account of the Famine.

BABU UPENDRANATH DAS, who is now studying for the bar in England, has enlisted himself as a volunteer, 38th Middlessex Rifles. In India no native is admitted into the volunteer corps because he is tainted with the crime of color.

WE HAVE received the last number of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*. It reproduces from the *Lancet* a case of manslaughter by rupture of the spleen, which occurred in Ceylon. We give the facts below:

"A curious medico-legal point was involved in a recent trial for manslaughter in Ceylon. A coolie, in consequence of alleged impertinence, was treated with some violence by the superintendent of a plantation, and died almost immediately from, as the post-mortem examination showed, rupture of the spleen. The man had had fever lately. The spleen was large and soft; it had ruptured, and the peritoneal cavity was full of blood. It was urged for the defence that the spleens of coolies sometimes rupture spontaneously on severe muscular exertion, that the exertion of running away, as the coolie did, might have ruptured his spleen, and that death therefore would not be the direct result of the action of the accused. Dr. Norman Chevers was quoted in support of the theory that the spleen might rupture under such circumstances, but it was discountenanced by the medical witnesses, and we think rightly. An accident so rare, and even doubtful, as such rupture of the spleen must be, cannot be allowed weight in the presence of evidence of direct violence. The Chief Justice ruled that, even if the diseased spleen would have caused the man's death sooner or later, the rupture was so distinctly the result of the violence, that the prisoner could hardly have been acquitted of the charge of at least accelerating the death of deceased, and thus of manslaughter. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour."

This is a parallel to the Fuller Case. The law laid down by the Chief Justice of Ceylon shews how the interests of justice failed in the Indian case.

THE HOME NEWS says that at the express desire of the Czar, His Excellency Count Schouvaloff recently called on Lord Beaconsfield to express the utter repudiation by the Imperial Government of the attack made by the *Golos* on the Prime Minister, and the personal offence and indignation felt by the Czar at the article in question. But the *Golos* has not recanted; on the contrary it has repeated the charges, and says that it has good authority for the statements.

SEVERE HAILSTORMS in the beginning of the cold weather have not we believe hitherto occurred, at least within the memory of the present generation. The storm of last month in the Jalesar Tahsil was of great violence; the *Delhi Gazette* on good authority hears that several boys (overtaken in the fields) were beaten to death by the hailstones, and that a number of sheep and even some buffaloes and bullocks were killed. If we get the Christmas rains at Delhi at the time of the Imperial Assemblage, the Durbaris will be in a bad plight.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* has the following:

"Looking over a file of old Calcutta newspapers I learned that it was customary in the City of Palaces in 1792 for native princes, when they were about to leave the city, to announce their approaching departure. Perhaps such a measure was made compulsory by the Government of the day. In the announcement all creditors were called upon to make known their claims, so that such as did not come forward would be debarred from all claims after the prince had gone to his own country. Here is an advertisement of the sort alluded to:—'Rajah Petumbre Metre, intending to retire from Calcutta, requests that all persons who have demands on him will make the same known,' &c., &c. This was a very good practice and it would be well were it renewed in the present day."

Raja Petumber Mitter was the grandfather of our distinguished Savant Dr. Rajendralal Mitra. The practice referred to was good; it ought to be scrupulously observed by a certain class of Europeans homeward-bound. The Trades' Association may well move in this matter.

WE GIVE the following extract from the judgment of the London Magistrate in the Slade or spiritualist case:

"On the one hand, I attach no importance to the evidence of Mr. Maskelyne given the summons for conspiracy, because it proves what no one can doubt, namely, that some things done by Slade might be done by a conjuror. On the other hand, I cannot attach importance to the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, because they only prove that on other occasions strange—if you please, very strange—things happened in Slade's presence, and that they did not perceive that he caused them. I forbear, however, to speculate on these matters, and confine myself to what happened between Slade Lankester, and Donkin. The whole case turns upon the evidence of the last two named persons, which, in a few words, is to the effect that they saw Slade's hand move as if he was writing, and that on snatching the slate from him immediately afterwards, and before it was placed in the position in which the spirits were to write, and without any sound as of writing, they found words written upon it. If this be true, it involves the inference that Slade wrote the words himself and that therefore he could not think that the spirit of his wife had written upon it. I must decide according to the well-known course of nature, and if it be true that the two witnesses saw the motions that they describe, and found the writing on the slate immediately afterwards, it is impossible for me to doubt whatever happened on other occasions. Slade did on that occasion write these words on that slate in order to cheat Professor Lankester and Dr. Donkin. It is true that Simmons said there was nothing to pay, as Lankester and Donkin were not satisfied; but the question is whether subtle craft, means, or device was used to impose on these gentlemen; and it clearly was, as the money would have been paid if the trick had not been discovered. Upon the whole I think that an offence against the Vagrancy Act has been proved, and, considering the grave mischiefs likely to result from such practices, mischiefs which those who remember the case of Home, also a professional medium, cannot consider unsubstantial, I feel I cannot mitigate the punishment the law imposes, and therefore I sentence the defendant to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction."

DR. SLADE has appealed. So there is an appeal under the English criminal law in cases in which a sentence of three months' imprisonment is passed. Under the new Presidency Magistrates' Bill the summary power of the Magistrates is extended to one year's imprisonment, and still the Secretary of State seems not to be satisfied.

THE PIONEER hears that the Maharajah of Jeypore has asked to be allowed to illuminate the Governor-General's camp with gas during his stay at Delhi. It would be better if His Highness would send the money, which he would thus spend, for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in Bombay and Madras.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE received the first number of a new Native Paper in Madras called the *Madrassee*. The editor in his opening address says, "as regards our policy we maintain that the sole object of the Government of a country ought to be the good of its people; and as to our principles we bind ourselves to a strict adherence to the cause of truth and fairness, of public morality and justice" The paper is fairly written and promises well. We wish our young brother every success.

DR. FURNELL, says the above journal, "has recently ruled that female students, desirous of being admitted into the Medical College, in view to go through a regular course of instruction, will hereafter have to pass a preliminary examination in English, equal to that of the Matriculation University Test." Has female education advanced in Madras to such an extent as to render the above test possible?

WE ARE glad to learn from the same source that Mr. Ruthnavali Chetty, who has lately been admitted into the Indian Civil Service, has been called to the bar. Our contemporary says that he is a distinguished scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and passed creditable examinations in Sanscrit, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalum.

TWO NEW MEMBERS have been appointed to the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. Parbury of Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., *vice* Mr. Spink resigned, and Mr. Brown of Messrs. Schœne Kilburn & Co., *vice* Sir Stuart Hogg resigned. No merchant had been appointed to the Bengal Council since the retirement of Mr. Elridge.

THE BISHOP of Madras has invented a form of prayer to be used during the drought. The *Pioneer* says, this, of course, is the Bishop's bounden duty; and it was only reasonable to expect that he would ascribe a scanty rainfall to the grievous sins of the Madras Presidency.

AS IN 1873, so now, writes a correspondent to the Lahore paper, Ludiana is exporting grain largely to the famine-stricken districts. The goods' platform is covered with heaps of bags, and the price has within the last three days risen from 46 to 40 seers for the rupee. This grain is produced in what is called the jungle country, which includes part of the Ferozepore district and most of the territories of the Cis-utl j chiefs, and is noted as a great grain-producing untry.

EVEN THE PIONEER sometimes relents. That journal has the following :

"The native of India is often described as a litigious creature. And yet the fraction of a barrister per head of the population in England is very much larger than the corresponding fraction here. The volume of litigation in England again is very much greater than that of India. In London alone with three million inhabitants the strictly local business before the law courts would probably be more than equal in its importance to that of the whole North-West. Precise figures are not before us just now, but the interest of this comparison does not depend upon its exactitude ; the broad tendency of the fact is indisputable—and what is the explanation? Simply we takes it, the poverty of the Indian masses. The class in India which can afford the luxury of a law-suit is, relatively to the population, much smaller than the corresponding class in England."

We hope our contemporary will bear in mind this fact in future discussions on the morality of the *people of India*.

THE great Burdwan case has at last been finally decided by the Chief Court of Lahore. The argument in the Chief Court was mainly under two heads, the bad character of the father and his loss of civil rights by being excluded from caste. On the first point the Court held the evidence not to be conclusive or satisfactory. On the next, in which it was urged that the words of the Act which by a mis-print are "rights *or* property" instead of "rights *of* property" one of the Judges stated that in a former case he had obtained the original draft of the act from the Legislative Council Office and found the word to be "rights or property" but the Court held that one section of the Khettri caste had no right or authority to exclude a member of the other faction from caste, that consequently he was in the enjoyment of his religious privileges as a Hindoo, and that the marriage in contemplation would be quite legal and valid under Hindoo Law. Thus ended the great Burdwan case, in which it is given out the sinews of war were supplied to the Burdwan faction by the Maharaja, and to the other by subscriptions raised, from time to time by the *punchyet* of the anti-Burdwan faction.

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has thrown a golden chain round the neck of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, and gracefully fastened him to the Imperial crown of England. It is stated that His Excellency has raised the salute of His Highness from nineteen to twenty-one guns. We agree with our Allahabad contemporary that we know of no honour which the Viceroy could have bestowed, which would have been more highly appreciated by the Maharaja.

AGAIN A CONFLICT has taken place between the Hindus and the Saraogis. The orthodox Hindus at Khoorja in the Bhoolundshahur district wanted to stop a Saraogi procession that had been organised in honour of a newly built temple. This was not allowed. The procession had formed, and was on the point of starting, when an alarm was given by the Naib Tehsildar who was in advance. A tumultuous crowd had poured out of a side lane armed with bricks and latties. These and other streams, issuing from other side lanes, attacked the police. The Saraogis were completely panic-stricken, but a few shots were fired by the police and the roads soon cleared. Eighteen of the rioters were arrested.

APROPOS of the ravages of the recent Cyclone the *Pioneer's* Calcutta correspondent has the following from John Stuart Mill :

"Killing is the most criminal act recognized by human laws. Nature does once to every being that lives, and in a large proportion of cases after protracted tortures such as only the greatest monsters whom we read of ever purposely inflicted on their living fellow-creatures. . . . . Nature impales men, breaks them as if on a wheel, casts them to be devoured by wild beasts, burns them to death, crushes them with stones like the first Christian martyr, starves them with hunger, freezes them with cold, poisons them with the quick and slow venom of her exhalations, and has hundreds of other hideous deaths in reserve, such as the ingenious cruelty of a Domitian never surpassed. All this Nature does with the most supercilious disregard both of mercy and of justice, emptying her shafts upon the best and the noblest indifferently with the meanest and the worst ; upon those who are engaged on the highest and worthiest enterprises, and often as the direct consequence of the noblest acts, and it might almost be imagined as a punishment for them. . . . . Next to taking life (equal to it according to a high authority) is taking away the means by which we live, and Nature does this too on the largest scale and with the most callous indifference. A single hurricane destroys the hopes of a season ; a flight of locusts or an inundation desolates a district : a trifling chemical change in an edible root starves a million of people. The waves of the sea like banditti, seize and appropriate the wealth of the rich and the little all of the poor with the same accompaniments of stripping, wounding, and killing as their Roman antitypes. Everything in short which the worst men commit either against life or property is perpetrated on a larger scale by natural agents. Nature has Noyades more fatal than those of Carrier ; her explosions of firedamp are as destructive as human artillery ; her plagues and cholera far surpass the poison cups of the Borgias."

WE ARE sorry to notice the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, a well-known merchant of Bombay, China, and England. He was noted for public spirit and liberality.

THE FEELING against the new Municipal Bill at Madras is intensifying, especially in the native community, who regard the present as a most inopportune time for increasing municipal taxation. A petition was presented to His Grace the Governor, signed by about one hundred of the principal native merchants and householders in Madras, soliciting His Grace to postpone the consideration of the Bill, for the purpose of having a further revision of the schedules. The petitioners are of opinion that the proposed taxation is much too high. We hope their prayer will be complied with.

THERE IS NOTHING, says the *Indu-Prokash*, remarkable to report from the Famine Districts of Bombay. Fortunately, no further deaths appear to have taken place. The accounts from Madras, however, are more serious. Cholera has commenced its havoc in Bellary, and already some have fallen, and others are falling victims to the scourge.

FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

CHOICE BITS of journalistic rhetoric. A Ceylon correspondent has made out the following list of epithets which have been applied to Bishop Coplestone, during the recent religious controversy in the island :

"Boy Bishop ; Insulter of the whole body of non-conformist clergy ; Rash and tyrannical priest ; The man (who calls himself R. S. Colombo) ; A shameless aggressor on other's rights ; Demented Oxford youth ; Pampered cleric ; High Church Fanatic ; Ecclesiastical firebrand ; Dishonourable and unChristian man ; Evader of the Truth ; Guilty of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi* ; an Ostrice ; Wild, rash, self-willed ; Hot headed and outrageous ; Baby Bishop ; Stupid fellow ; Reckless of consequences to Society and Christianity ; Schismatic and Ritualistic ; Guilty of aristocratic assumption ; Firebrand and mischief maker ; Fattening on a salary wrung from heathens ; Disturber of the Peace ; A tool in the hands of the Devil ; Scandalous crimper ; A stirer-up of strife and bitterness ; Tyrannical and grossly illegal ; Jesuitical letter-writer ; Puffed up priest ; Sower of discord ; Arrant shuffler ; Promoter of dissensions ; Rank hypocrite ; Bearer of bitter hostility ; Foolish and silly ; Proud, rash young man ; Arrogant and unwise ; Only qualified to act as a Kanicopully."

May we ask the *Pioneer* whether the Vernacular Press is more rabid than some of these English papers.

THE BACKERGUNGE DIVISION of Public Works is abolished with effect from the 1st proximo, and the Public Works comprised in it will be included in the Dacca Division of Public Works. The executive establishment attached to the Backergunge division are transferred to the Dacca division.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAY has collapsed. No Tramway will pay, which does not draw goods traffic.

IN HEARING the application yesterday for the fixing of an early day for the trial of the case of Hogg *vrs.* Wilson, Mr. Justice White remarked that he hoped he would be at leisure after the 11th December. His Lordship said that since the Sessions commenced he has disposed of 17 cases, but Mr. Kennedy the Standing Counsel remarked that 5 cases having been confessed by the defendants only 12 cases had been regularly heard by the Court. The sessions commenced on the 20th November.

MR. JUSTICE WHITE has done an act of humanity by ordering the prisoners awaiting trial at the High Court in the Court house should be provided with substantial food. Hitherto they went without food.

MR. JUSTICE WHITE has sentenced a prisoner to 20 years' imprisonment for theft. Of course he is an old offender.

THE BARONESS BROUTE, a British subject, who had reserved at St. Petersburg for a quarter of a century, makes the following disclosures about Russia :

Bulgarian atrocities Hear what a Russian general asserts on his word of honour. We will give his name : it is General Melnikoff. When Russia assisted Austria secretly against the Hungarians, officers of the Hungarian army who laid down their arms with their men, under promise of pardon from the Emperor Francis Joseph, were by the Russians bound and shot, with their wives and children clinging to them. To this day there are living ladies who will tell you why they have lost an arm or how they received that sabre gash from a Russian soldier. The aide-de-camp of this general—now General Grabe—whose sons were also present, and one of whom, Count Grabe, is married to the step-daughter of Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador in London, corroborated what General Melnikoff stated. To his honour the general refused long after to go to Poland, where indescribable horrows were inflicted, and thus kept to vow he had made never to command such brutal troops again. The consequence was that he was dismissed his military post and cashiered. Here is a true story with which we will conclude this article, leaving the reader to reflect upon the boasted civilisation of Russia. A Polish lady—we do not give her name, but she is at present residing in London with her husband, a Pole of high rank—having offended the authorities was degraded from her bed room in her own castle on her estate near Wilar, although near her confinement, and was carried off at midnight to a dungeon by Russian soldiers, acting under orders. There she was grossly violated, and shortly afterwards, lying on the stone floor, this refined lady well known in English society was confined. Her child was taken from her by the soldiers, who cut it up and threw it to some pigs before the eyes of the agonised mother ! She and her husband were exiled to Siberia, but interest procured the mitigation of their part of the punishment, and the Emperor Alexander "humanely permitted them to leave, but confiscated all their estates and practically ruined them.

Wait till the Russians come to this country, and if there are any malcontents with British rule, they will then taste the sweets of Russian rule.

SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

WE HAVE received the following letters, the first from Augurpara and the second from Rarully, and the third from Diamond Harbour regarding the state of public health in those villages :

"Since the last rainy season of the year fever is raging in the aforesaid village (Agurparah) and its neighbourhood in a virulent form. Though most of the villagers are Brahmins and Kaistas, yet about ¾ths of the populations are suffering from this fever and spleen, and have been reduced to such pecuniary distress by the unintermitting attacks of the fever that most of them can scarcely afford to fee a Doctor or medical practitioner, besides there are no good practitioners in the village.

The two villages, Rarully and Katiparah in the district of Jessore and many other adjoining villages have since the month of October last been suffering extremely from fever of the malaria type, that has up to date, carried away many people. The largest number of victims are boys and girls under 10 or 11 years. There is scarcely a house to be found in these villages where most part of a family are not suffering from the painful and deadly attack of the fever so far as not to be able to give them a drop of water. Mournful cries and heart-breaking lamentations fill the air. What heart does not melt at the sight of this gloomy aspect that is spread all over the country. But I regret to say that these villages are so unfortunate that no good doctors or physicians are to be had here. Many deaths are caused, as is generally seen, for want of good treatment. All are crying for relief ; but here is none so wealthy as to look favourably towards the fever-stricken persons of these villages by keeping good doctors at their own expenses for their treatment.

Cholera has broken out here (Diamond Harbour) very early this year, and I attribute its prevalence to the influx of many Midnapur and Cuttack people, who are assembled here this season to seek employment as reapers of paddy. They seem in general very sickly and being in want of food, eating voraciously, and bring on the disease. Their services are valued because of the low wages at which they work, while the natives all around demand exorbitant rates. This is the only enticement, which tempts the public to encourage these laborers at the imminent risk of their own lives. It behoves the authorities here to stop further accessions, as well as to adopt early measures by appointing doctors to the places affected by the disease.

AN ESTEEMED CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows : "The Board of Revenue have now ordered the payment of rent of Government estates into the sub-divisional Treasuries. Those who objected to the receipt of the Zemindary Dak Tax at the Sub-Treasuries should now give way. Landholders and particularly petty land-owners will really welcome an arrangement which will enable them to pay the Dak cess at the nearest Sub-Treasury instead of being dragged for 50 to 60 miles to the Head Quarters of the District to pay petty cesses."

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT says : "There was some friction it appears between a Magistrate of the District and the Judge with regard to the subordination of the former to the latter under section 37 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure. Sir Richard Temple submitted the decision of the question to the Government of India, which is of opinion that no amendment of the law is necessary but that District and all other magistrates should be directed by the local Government to comply with all requisitions for records, returns and information which may in future be made to them by the Sessions Judges, or through the latter by the High Court."

A WEST BURDWAN gentleman makes the following remarks on the Ghatwali Bill :

"I have a word to say about the Ghatwali Police Bill. The appointment of Chowkeedars throughout the country has been vested in the District and Sub-divisional Magistrates. (*Vide* the Village Chowkedari Act). Why should a different principle be adopted with regard to Ghatwals ? By all means let District Superintendents have control over them as regards their police duties. But the nomination, appointment, and dismissal should rest if not with the Collectors and Deputy Collectors at least with the Magistrates of Districts and Sub-divisions as questions of inheritance, &c., will crop up on the demise of Ghatwals, and I think you should prefer that they should be decided by Judicial officers before Police men. Uniformity of principle with regard to the Village Chowkidars and the Ghatwals should also be looked to.

A FACETIOUS CORRESPONDENT asks : "Can you tell me how the top of the cyclone wave "gleamed in star-light" during the height of the tempest and rain (*Vide* Sir Richard Temple's minute). Were there no clouds ? I can hardly imagine a cyclone under fair sky,"

THE INDIAN TRIBUNE thus concludes an article against the Indian Majority Act : "So far from supporting the prayer of the Memorial before us, we would strongly recommend the removal of the objectionable feature in Act IX of 1875, by abolishing the invidious distinction it has legalised and by extending the period of nonage to *all* minors. This ought to be done by Mr. Hobhouse before he leaves India."

WE ARE GLAD to learn from the same journal that Babu Nobin Chunder Rai, Paymaster of the Rajputana State Railway at Agra, is prepared to take charge of about forty orphans and to bring them up. Babu Nobin Chunder Rai's institution may form the nucleus of an Orphan Asylum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

Lahore, 27th November.—At an interview between Lord Salisbury and Count Andrassay at Vienna, the former declared that England was not the opponent of Russia in principle. The attitude of England would depend upon whether the Russian demands would be formulated in a manner sufficing for a guarantee of the rights of the Christians in Turkey without distroying the sovereignty of the porte.

St. Petersburgh, 27th November.—After 13th January next Russian customs will be payable in gold.

29th.—The *Gazette* observes that the result of Lord Salisbury's mission to Berlin and Vienna shows that the relations between

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the Triumvir are unchanged. Russia wont make the occupation of Bulgaria a principal demand at the Conference, but will reject a Turkish constitution, and insist on the autonomy being guaranteed. The occupation of the provinces is the only effectual guarantee. Russia prefers a joint occupation. Failing in obtaining this, she will occupy them alone.

30th.— General *Ignatieff* will represent *Russia* at the Conference at Constantinople.

Bombay, 29th November.—Telegrams from Washington state that affairs in South Carolina have reached a crisis. The returning board, rejecting the returns of votes in two counties, declared the Republican candidate, Hayes, elected. The Legislature refused his admittance. Democratic members were elected in two counties. The democrats, numbering 64, have withdrawn and constituted themselves separately. President Grant has placed troops at the disposal of the Governor of South Carolina to preserve order whilst the democrats protest they are peaceable. The counting of votes in the States of Louisiana and Florida is proceeding.

London, 30th November.—Sir Bartle Frere has been appointed Governor of Cape Town in succession to Sir Henry Barkley.

30th.— Salisbury has arrived at Rome, had interview King Victor Emmanuel, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to-day.

IN THIS SEASON as might be expected the rate of mortality in Calcutta is high. The total number of deaths in the week ending 4th November was 263, that for the succeeding week 303, that for the next succeeding week 324 and that for the week under report was 393. In this week the deaths from fever were 131, from cholera 82, and from diarrhœa and dysentry 49. Cholera is raging epidemically in Bhowanipore, Kidderpore, and other parts of the Southern Suburbs.

A SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT says that if as stated by the Lieutenant-Governor in his minute on the Storm-wave the water was sometimes warm, might not this have been the result of a volcanic eruption below the sea?

A CORRESPONDENT at Santipore calls our attention to the depredations committed by some wolves or tigers in that town. What is the Magistrate of the sub-division or district about? The towns-people are greatly alarmed.

WE HAVE received from Mr. Taylor of Allahabad a letter on Mofussil justice, which we hope to give in an early issue.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: I. Finance and Revenue accounts and miscellaneous statistics relating to the Finances of British India. Part III. 2. Administration Report of the Jails of the Lower Provinces for 1875. 3. Report on Public Instruction in British Burma for *1875-76* 4. Indian Postal Guide, October 1876. 5. A hand-book for Delhi by Carr Stephen. 6. Mookerjee's Magazine from January to June 1876. 7. Calcutta Journal of Medicine for October 1876. 8. Bharat Srumjibi or the Indian Workman Vol. III No. 29. 9. Vedantic Sastrum, containing 1, Adaitabhuti, 2, Balabodhini, 3, Mohamudgara and Bengali translation of the first. 10. The Banga Mohila, No. 7. 11. Police Report of the N. W. P. 1875.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1876.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

IT IS believed that His Excellency the Viceroy will take the opportunity of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi to announce the changes in the personnel of the several local Governments, which will take place next year. The heads of no less than five local Governments are about to vacate office. Sir Phillip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, retires in February next; Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, also about the same time; Sir George Couper, Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, and Mr. Inglis, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, who hold officiating appointments, vacate them early; Sir Richard Temple it is stated succeeds Sir Phillip Wodehouse, and the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal consequently becomes vacant. So many of the highest appointments in India seldom became vacant at one and the same time. The public are utterly in the dark as to who are the fortunate individuals, who may be appointed to these high offices. We believe it is pretty certain that Sir Richard Temple goes to Bombay. It is rather unfortunate that the term of the Lieutenant Governorship in Bengal should be reduced to three years, as it has practically been in four cases out of six. Sir John Peter Grant, Sir William Grey, Sir George Campbell, resigned after three years, and Sir Richard Temple is about to follow the same course. Sir John Peter Grant left because he met with most unreasoning opposition from the planter party; Sir William Grey, because he was too conscientious to pander to the whims of the Mayo-Strachey administration; Sir George Campbell, because his health broke down; and Sir Richard Temple goes, because he gets a lift. Sir Frederic Halliday and Sir Cecil Beadon were the only two Lieutenant-Governors who served out the term of five years. The three years' tenure of office is unfortunate for the country, because within so short a compass of time a Governor is not destined to reap the fruits of the trees, the seeds of which he sows. A continuity of policy is essential to the conservation of the improvements which our administrators may introduce, but the chain is apt to be broken whenever there is a change in the head of the administration. It is commonly believed that as the Sittana War gave the Governor Generalship to Lord Lawrence, so the Famine has given the Bombay Governorship to Sir Richard Temple. Perhaps Lord Northbrook has been chiefly instrumental in securing this appointment. Sir Richard Temple we need hardly say will be the right man in the right place in the present crisis in Bombay. The experience he gained in heading the famine campaign in Behar in 1873 will be of the greatest service to him in combating with the grim monster in Bombay. He knows the Deccan well, and has we believe made the condition of the Maharatha peasantry his special study. Then he possesses wonderful energy, and his active mind, ubiquitousness, and habit of seeing things with his own eyes, are sure to rouse the Western Presidency from the torpor, into which it has fallen. Speculation is rife as to who will succeed Sir Richard Temple in Bengal. It is said that choice lies between Mr. E. C. Bayley and the Hon'ble Ashley Eden. We have also heard the name of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. Mr. Bayley is a North West man, while Sir Alexander is a Madrasi. For our part we hope that Bengal will be allowed to have a "Bengali" again at the head of its administration; we had two North West men successively at Belvedere, and it is not fair to the Bengal Civil Service that it should be shut out of the highest prize open to it. It is needless for us to add that man for man Mr. Eden is far ahead of them in point of aptitude and experience for the administration of Bengal. We do not underrate the qualifications of Mr. Bayley and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, but neither of them is the man for Galway. We have not heard who succeeds Sir Henry Davies in the Punjab. Possibly Sir George Couper, who it seems has not been able during the brief tenure of his office to get a hold either on the official or popular mind of North India. He has a cold hauteur about him which the people do not like. It may be well urged that if he does not do for the North Western Provinces, why should he do for the Punjab? We confess that there is much force in this argument. Possibly it is contemplated to give the North Western Provinces to Mr. E. C. Bayley, and to send back Sir George Couper to Oudh. But this is a mere speculation. Mr. Inglis' time is up, otherwise he would make a fair administrator for Oudh. He has great fiscal experience; he has ability, tact, and what is specially valuable in a foreign ruler, sympathy with the people, but we fear that he will be obliged to vacate his appointment under the 55 years' rule. If the uncovenanted Mr. J. B. Roberts must go out under that inexorable rule—in his case the whole community would be glad if the rule were honored in the breach rather than in this observance thereof—the covenanted Mr. Inglis cannot with decency be retained in the service. For our part we wish that both should remain. It is said that Mr. Aitchison may find his way to some one of these appointments. The Punjab is believed to be the proper place for him, and if he goes to the land of the five rivers, Sir George Couper is likely to remain in the North Western Provinces. There is then Sir Lewis Pelly. He has become a burden on Lord Lytton, and he must be disposed of somehow or other. But he may be sent to Assam. Col. Keatinge is likely to take leave next year, and Sir Lewis may step into his shoes. But we imagine that a new appointment is intended for Sir Lewis Pelly. The visit of the Viceroy to the Peshwar Frontier it is believed is connected with a new frontier policy, the execution of which may be entrusted to Sir Lewis. He may be appointed the Chief Commissioner of the frontier districts, which may be separated from the Punjab dependencies, but about this we are not certain. It is possible that Lord Lytton may announce the coming changes at Delhi. When Sir Henry Durand was appointed the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the first intelligence of the appointment was given by Lord Mayo in a post-prandial speech at Allahabad. Following this example Lord Lytton may take the occasion of some dinner or other festivity at Delhi and announce the official changes which await us with the New Year.

P. W. D.

II.

WE shewed last week how Lord Dalhousie's new Department of Public Works, originally comprising two Branches, has developed itself into five, and how the cost has consequently increased about sixty-six per cent. It is true that since the time of Lord Dalhousie the works have greatly increased; grand projects of Railway and Irrigation have been started and executed; new barracks have been built and civil buildings multiplied; new roads have been made, and new embankments constructed. All this of course has necessitated the increase of establishment for construction and supervision, but we are of opinion that a few additional hands here and there would have proved sufficient. There was no necessity for creating so many new branches and thus enhancing the cost of establishment many-fold. Surely where one pair of eyes would have sufficed, it was not necessary to have three pairs. We will give one or two examples. Take for instance the establishments for Provincial and Military Works:

BENGAL.

Military works.	Place.	Provincial.
Darjeeling Division ..	Darjeeling.	Darjeeling Division.
Major C. N. Judge ...		A. H. Tyndall.
Ex. Engr. 1st Grade ...		Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade.
Lieut. W. L. Greenstreet.		D. Haining.
Ex. Engr. 4th Grade ...		Overseer, 1st Grade.
Shambhu Chunder Pal ...		
Overseer, 2nd Grade ...		
Total cost Rs. 1,640..		Total cost Rs. 810.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Military works.	Place.	Provincial.
Agra Division ...	Agra.	Agra Division.
Lieut. S. C. Turner ...		W. Hall.
Ex. Engr., 4th Grade ...		Ex. Engr., 4th Grade.
H. Bull ...		G. W. Grant.
Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade ...		Sub-Engr. 1st Grade.
S. A. L. Carrigan ...		Uzir Khan.
Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade ...		Overseer 1st Grade.
W. Higher ...		Chuni Lal.
Supervisor 1st Grade ...		Overseer 3rd Grade.
H. Stokoe ...		
Supervisor. 2nd Grade ...		
S. J. Newitt ...		
Overseer 1st Grade ...		
Total cost Rs. 1,880...		Total cost Rs. 1,630.

PUNJAB.

Military works.	Place.	Provincial.
Meerut Division ...		Delhi and Umballa Road Division.
	Meerut.	J. H. Lyons.
		Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade.
		Tulsi Ram.
Lieut S. Grant ...		Engineer apprentice.
Asst Engr. 2nd Grade ...		Jogodis Roy Engineer apprentice.
		Rajonikanta Mookerjee Supervisor 1st Grade.
Total cost Rs. 350 ...		Total cost Rs. 1,110

Now, the Provincial Works include both ordinary and extraordinary, and they make three branches, Buildings and Roads Branch, Irrigation Branch, and Railway Branch. The question, we repeat, is whether it is necessary to have so many branches of the same department with distinct duties and responsibilities. There is again the Military Branch. What we ask is whether an Engineer, who has learnt his science, is not competent to look after civil as well as military buildings, to supervise the construction and maintenance of roads as well as embankments, to make canals as well as improve communications. We admit that certain persons have especialties, and that for important works, particularly in design, such especialties should be availed of

but ordinarily an engineer ought to be able to execute all works falling within his province. This was the principle on which Lord Dalhousie had proceeded, and we are inclined to think that that sagacious statesman was right. When works of a special character are projected, an officer with an special aptitude is generally selected; sometimes a Committee is appointed, and this plan combines economy with efficiency. We had lately the case of the Hooghly Bridge. Mr. Leslie was invited to give a plan, which he did, and the work was entrusted to him. More than once a Committee was appointed to devise some scheme for the protection of Goalando. The Canal systems of Orissa and Behar were designed by special officers. In this way special talents are employed for special works, and this is done, though there are now distinct branches for distinct works. That the multiplication of branches leads to waste of money is apparent upon the face of it. Take an example. Hazaribag is a small station, about 250 miles from Barrackpore. The military works there are supervised by a supervisor on Rs. 250 a month, while the Provincial works in and about that station are under the charge of an Executive Engineer with two subordinates, whose aggregate pay comes to Rs. 1,420 per mensem. The supervision of military works at that station may be said to be nominal. The provincial establishment can easily perform this work, but no, under the new system of division of labor there must be a separate officer. But the absurdity of the arrangement becomes still more clear when we remember that it is the duty of the Executive Engineer of the Barrackpore Division to superintend the military works at Hazaribag. From Barrackpore to Hazaribag! How often can the Executive Engineer of the Barrackpore Division go to Hazaribag, and is the supervision exercised by him worth the money spent upon it in the shape of tour expenses? Does not the cost of this special establishment and tours sometimes exceed the outlay incurred upon the works? Instances of this kind, leading to sheer waste of energy and money, may be quoted without number, but we need not multiply them. Those who know anything of the subject can easily perceive the defect we mention. The correspondent whom we quoted last week remarks: "With the introduction of what is called reproductive works—Canals and Railways, a large expansion in both executive and accounts establishments have been made. New Chief Engineerships, new circles of Superintendence, new Accounts Offices and Executive Divisions and Sub-Divisions were created heedlessly, and needlessly. The creation of the military works branch into a separate department, with an Inspector General, a Chief Engineer, a Controller and how many Superintending and Executive Engineers, Heaven knows, consequent on the failure of the Sagar barracks and certain buildings in the Allahabad Gun Carriage factory has been altogether in the wrong direction. The failures, we make bold to say, were entirely due to the bad selection of officers deputed for their construction and not to the incompetence of the Chief and Superintending Engineers, who had the direction of the works. If Captain Faber of the Royal Engineers be again elected to take charge of the construction of large barracks under the new regime ten to one he will produce equally bad buildings unless he shall have profitted considerably by his past failures—and that at the expense of the public. It may therefore be fairly assumed that the then system of carrying out the construction and repairs of military buildings was not a condemnable one; and that the creation of the new department at an enormous cost to Government was more the result of whims than of careful enquiry and thought. The author of this waste of the public money should file his specification with the Government in the Science and Arts Department and take his patent for the excellent scientific invention he has made." Our correspondent may well be sarcastic—aye, indignant. We will recur to the subject in our next.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE LAST number of the *Westminster Review* contains an article on Indian affairs. The writer divides the subject into ten heads, *viz*:

1. The Royal Titles Bill. 2. The Slave Trade Bill. 3. The Council of India, Professional Appointments Bill 4. Indian Legislation Bill. 5. The Indian Tariff Act of 1875. 6. Our Policy in Central Asia. 7. The Indian Civil Service, Selection and Training of Candidates. 8. The Bengal Famine. 9. The Native Army of India. 10. The Indian Budget.

We have neither time nor space to follow the writer through all the topics he has touched upon; but we may observe that he seems to be an intense admirer of Lord Salisbury and has given a powerful support to His Lordship's Indian policy. There is much in the article with which we agree, and also much with which we do not agree. The boldness with which the *Reviewer* asserts the doctrine of governing India in England seems to mark the progress of opinion that the Government of India should be more effectively controlled by the India Office than had hitherto been the case. The *Reviewer* says, "the necessity of maintaining our prestige in India, and preserving intact the dignity of the Governor-General, is another truism often mischievously distorted and misapplied. British prestige in India is not likely to be weakened by effectively controlling the Government there. If a general belief in the supremacy of the Governor-General ever existed in India it has long ago been dispelled. The Princes and people of India cannot be ignorant, for at every step they *feel* that he exercises vast actual power; but they are well aware that this powerful functionary is controlled by the Government which he serves, and they know that to this Government they can turn for the redress of error, or neglect, or injustice committed in India. They complain that such redress is often more theoretical than real; and the less they feel this to be the case the better for Indian tranquillity and our prestige. The people of India are capable of understanding that they benefit more by the prevention of maladministration than by any redress of grievances arising from it." True, the people of India now understand the constitution of Her Majesty's Government of India, but they want one master, not two. We hold, as we have often said, that the general principles of administration ought to be settled with the approval and consent of the Indian Minister, but the details, and by-principles, if we so call them, which are involved in those details, ought to be carried out by the Government of India. The question, however, arises that if the India Office should control all Indian affairs, is it necessary to maintain the expensive pageant of the Governor General in Council? Why should not Mr. Bright's dream be realized, and the Indian Government be remodelled on the principle of federation, each local Government being directly responsible to the Secretary of State, and all questions of imperial policy, such as finance, military matters, and the foreign policy being regulated by the Secretary of State. This is a question worthy of consideration by our statesmen and politicians.

The *Reviewer* makes some interesting remarks on the competitive system and the changes lately announced by Lord Salisbury. Referring to the papers lately published by order of Parliament on the subject he says: "If any doubts regarding the superiority of the competitive over the old nomination system remained, these papers ought to suffice to remove them. It is conclusively shown, that under the present system the most promising raw material is obtained for the Indian Civil Service; while the exceedingly inefficient men who formerly found their way into the Service, and who, from its peculiar constitution, were scarcely ever removed from it, are now absolutely excluded. That the new system has, on the whole, worked exceedingly well, may be fairly said to be proved, though some high officials have made disparaging statements, which ought to be, if they have not already been, thoroughly inquired into. The Hon. Mr. Hudleston says, of a small minority of the competitioners, "It cannot be denied that we have had instances of gross disregard of social delicacy, which have stamped the individual as of bad extraction, and have outraged the feelings and prejudices of the Natives in a way of which we had formerly no experience." Mr. Capper says, "The periodical batches are steadily decreasing in efficiency, while some individuals creep in whose life creates a scandal." On another important point, says the *Reviewer*, inquiry appears to be most desirable. Mr. Arthur Howell says, "Lastly, physique is so important in India; it tells so much on the work, that it should be tested far more strictly than now. I cannot reconcile Sir W. Gull's statements with the number of men we receive who are unfit on this score to enter the Service at all. Either the minimum standard should be raised, or candidates should get marks for physical, as they do for mental, excellence." This is by no means an isolated opinion. The Hon. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot says: "Notwithstanding Sir W. Gull's statement to the contrary, it is the conviction of many very competent judges in this country that the present competitive system has produced in some cases disastrous effects on the physique of the young Civil Servants." The *Reviewer* supports the lowering of the limit of age. He writes: "The maintenance of the existing higher limit was advocated by Lord Northbrook and others, but the objections to this urged by Lord Salisbury and Sir H. Maine are, we think, sufficient while they are supported by the strong opinion of one of the very ablest and most experienced members of the Indian Civil Service, Sir John Strachey, who says—

"When a man comes to India, he has much to learn, which, though inevitable will be distasteful in proportion as his mind is, with increased age, acquiring fixed tastes. . . . In proportion to his age and culture will be the tendency to think himself thrown away on ordinary Indian work. . . . A man should on arrival in India be sufficiently young to accept cheerfully this preliminary local education, and. . . the training which he has received in England, while qualifying him to turn to good account the experience which awaits him here, should not make him impatient of a laborious, technical, and long noviciate."

The *Reviewer* next comes to the effect which the proposed changes will have upon the Natives of India. He remarks: "The reduction of the maximum age at which candidates are allowed to compete must practically exclude the Natives of India, as has been clearly shown in a well-written memorial forwarded from India by educated Natives, who request either the retention of the existing limits of age, or admission to the Service by open competition in India. The reasoning of the memorial is, we think, conclusive if Europeans and Natives are equally to find in successful intellectual competition a passport to the Civil Service. But it seems clear that the Government have decided that this is not to be—a decision which we believe to be the only one reasonably possible." The *Reviewer* argues on one side only. He does not think that intellectual competition is good for natives. He thus goes on:

"The one and all sufficient ground of this decision is, we presume, to be found in the obvious danger of appointing Natives of India in absolute reliance on no other than a merely intellectual test. That this method of appointing Englishmen is a matter of necessity, and not of choice, has been well remarked on by one of the Young Madras Civil servants, Mr. Maclean.

Such is the situation in England. It is, however, otherwise in India, where, for reasons which do not apply to England, a substitute is imperatively required, and is fortunately found without difficulty,—a substitute which, fairly applied, must, we believe, fulfil the requirements of the country, and give to its Natives all that they can reasonably ask—certainly all that can reasonably be granted. The appointment of Natives to the Civil Service will henceforth be made in India under rules which has been framed by the Government of India, sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, and presented to Parliament. These rules provide—(1) That any Native "of proved merit and ability" may be provisionally appointed by or with the previous sanction of, the Government of India subject to disallowance within twelve months by the Secretary of State, to any civil office to which appointment can be made by the authorities in India. (2) That every person so appointed shall, unless specially exempted, pass the usual departmental examinations within two years from the date of provisional appointment. And (3) that at the end of the two years the Government of India may either confirm or cancel the appointment.

We believe that the confirmation or cancelling of the appointment at the end of the two years should be obligatory, and not optional. With this exception, the rules appear to us to be wisely framed. Everything, however, must depend on their application; and it is satisfactory to find that on this point Lord Salisbury has spoken clearly and positively. He lately declared that the rules will not be allowed to remain

ike Madras to have to allot sums for hospitals and education which were not proper objects for the expenditure of Municipal funds. If the Municipality were to spend their money for such purposes, there would be no end to taxation. For educational and hospitals the Madras Municipality allow Rs. 83,000. Neither Calcutta nor Bombay recognises the duty of providing for hospitals and education, and Mr. Macfadyen did not see why Madras should in this respect wish to be more virtuous than her richer sisters. With regard to what had been termed the bludgeon sections, Mr. Macfadyen did not see why they should disfigure the Bill by remaining a standing menace to the rate-payers. The attitude the Government assumed towards the rate-payers seemed to be 'Your money, or your life."

Mr. Cunningham, the Advocate General, opposed the introduction of the elective system. He said:

"A franchise may reasonably be conceded when the demands for it are urgent and clamorous; but here we have really no indication that any single person in the city is at all anxious to have that which Government insists on giving."

"Are we more likely to get sensible and upright Commissioners by the process of elections than by such nominations of Government? Again, a franchise may be conceded when the matter to be determined is comparatively immaterial and the principal object is that it should be in accordance with the wishes of the community. But in the present instance the Government is quite clear as to the right course to be pursued, and the opinions and prejudices of the community at large are not to outweigh the deliberate policy of Government as to what is necessary in the way of sanitation. The Government takes the responsibility for saying that certain things are necessary for the wellbeing of the city, and is prepared to carry them out even against the wishes of the Commissioners. That being the Government standpoint, it seems inconsistent to invite the tax-payer who happens to pay twenty-five Rs. to take an important part in the Government of the Municipality to resist the schemes upon which the Government has resolved to carry out and favor the prejudices which it is prepared to defy."

Mr. Cunningham was not quite happy in his allusions to the Calcutta Corporation. So far as things have gone on the new Commissioners seem to be doing exceedingly well.

THE MAHOMEDANS of this city represented by Moulavi Abdul Luteef have voted an address to Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India on the Eastern Question. It is a well written document. We regret we cannot make room for it *in extenso*, but we are of opinion that it is a document, to which all Mahomedans may subscribe without reservation. Nawab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor has circulated a similar memorial, which has been signed by about five thousand Mahomedans.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains papers relating to the operations of the Commission appointed under the Newab Nazim's Debts Act of 1873. We have neither time nor space to review the papers in this issue. The Secretary of State has ratified the measures taken by the Government of India. We reserve remarks for a future issue.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the Eurasians are bestirring themselves to ameliorate their social and political condition. They have projected an Eurasian Association. We have received the report of the Provisional Committee, who have given a statement of the objects and functions of the Association. The objects of the Association are described to be as follows: 1. The Association will comprise Eurasians and Europeans residing in India. 1. Education. 2. The acquiring of trades and professions. 3. Aid to members. 4. And generally to further the interests of the community. We wish the new Association every success.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT seems to be grappling with the Famine energetically, but the news from Madras is not quite assuring. The *Madras Athenæum* says, "that the distress prevailing in the districts is daily becoming more widespread and unmanageable by present agency. In large centres of population or the head-quarters of districts the famine is bad enough, but it is in out of the way villages, and where European officials, hard worked as they are, have not the time to visit, that sad scenes of suffering and want are to be witnessed, accounts of which seldom, if ever, get into the papers. Unhappily too, disease, particularly cholera, is rapidly spreading all over the country, and the resources of the Medical Department are taxed to the very utmost to meet the demands made on them." But the Government seems to be busy in making preparations for the Delhi Assemblage.

THE MOORSHEDABAD PUTRICA gives the following account of a feat performed by the Police at Berhampore lately:

"A Hindoo Jogee of the name of Chunloe Churn from Deccan was putting up at the Akrah or assembly room of Domun Byragee for sometime, on the 17th Kartik last (2nd November) he sent a challenged to any pandit in the district to discuss with him any question from any of the four Vedas. Other evidence had been received besides the challenge of the Jogee being a deep Sanskrit scholar. The devotee is of dark complexion, sleek and smooth in appearance head bare, naked, and the body all rubbed over with ashes. For food he takes what people choose to offer him, he himself never seeks any. From his appearance he looks like one about 25 or 30 years old but the devotee himself says that he is about 180 years old. On the night of the 2nd November at about 2 A. M., he was deeply engaged in his devotion in a cave on the bank of the river not far from the college. The cave was just sufficiently wide to admit and accommodate one person. Under instructions previously given to his adherents three men who were police constables and his immediate follower had blocked up the mouth of the cave with a plank which was well covered with earth. A neighbour gave notice of this occurrence to the police, at 8 of the following morning. Mr. Arakiel Inspector of the Reserve Police attended by his constables and accompanied by the Civil Surgeon of the station visited the spot and exhumed the Jogee. When the devotee was taken out he was quite insensible to external impressions and was quite lost in his meditations. Under the Surgeon's instructions a phial of ammonia was held up to his nose but that did not revive him. At last his follower with folded hands offered up a prayer saying that "your meditations are disturbed and your object remains unfulfilled, but for your sake your humble servants were being taken to prison." The Jogee opened his eye and turning to the Doctor enquired, whether he had taken him out of the cave. He was told the Police had done it. The whole party afterwards consisting of the Jogee, the three constables and the follower were marched to the Hajut. The next morning he was presented before the court, one of the Mooktears had previously covered his nakedness with his scarf and the whole body of pleaders (the Government Pleader excepted) volunteered to stand security for him and the case was postponed to the following day. The Magistrate is said to have asked the devotee how he hoped to get out alive after three days' immersement in the cave and the Jogee had replied that if Jesus could get out alive after forty days' similar imprisonment, it was no very improbable that he should get out after three days. The very same day before dusk the Magistrate visited the spot and the cave and the next day he discharged the Jogee and all his attendants.

WE GIVE from the last *Calcutta Gazette* the following abstract of crop and weather reports:

JESSORE, November 25th.—Rain 0·80. Weather—clear and seasonable up to the night of the 22nd instant; since then there have been very slight and almost continual showers of rain. The state and prospects of crops are good and favourable. During the past week cholera was prevalent in parts of the district, and there was a virulent description of malarious fever in the Gadkhally thana. There were still some cholera cases in Jessore town.

Dacca, November 27th.—Rain 1·24. There has been rain since 22nd instant, and cloudy weather, most unusual for this season. State of the crops is still good, but the rain will do some damage.

Furreedpore, November 25th.—Rain 1·56. Weather—Wet since 22nd instant, with strong north-east wind in gusts, and low barometer. 61 of rain is registered at Goalunda. The prospects of the crops are good, save the damage done by the late cyclone. Epidemic cholera is reported from some places.

Backergunge, November 23rd.—No rain. Weather—Seasonable. The Commissioner and Collector have visited all the places affected by the late storm wave, and estimate the crops in the afflicted thanas as follows:—In Golachipa the early *agrahan* paddy will be thirteen annas, as also the *pous* crop; in Dowlatkhan the early *agrahan* will be ten or twelve annas, but the *pous* (which is the larger crop) will probably not be more than six annas, though it may develope to eight annas; in Barmuddin, both the crops may be marked at about ten annas; in Bowfal, the *pous* is by far the larger crop, and will be twelve annas, while the *agrahan* will be five annas only; in Backergunge, the yield all round will be about twelve annas; in Mendigunge, the *agrahan* crop will be ten annas; and the *pous* crop twelve annas, in all other thanas of the district the crops are reported to have been damaged by the cyclone. All apprehensions there—for about want of food are at an end. The people now fear the ravages of the grub *chunna*, which is often most destructive to the ripening crops, of which the appearance has not hitherto been anywhere reported. In the distressed tracts, the people have lost nearly 90 per cent. of all their plough cattle, in addition to the loss of their moveable property. The general health of the district is very indifferent. Fever to a large extent exists all over it, and cholera is reported to be present in thannas Burrisaul, Backergunge Jhalokati, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Perozepore, Sharoopkati, and Dowlatkhan.

Hill Tipperah. November 22nd.—No rain. Weather—Seasonable. The damage done by the late cyclone to the rice crop in the plains seems to have been about three annas. The cotton crop in the hills has been also injured. Notwithstanding all this damage the prospects of the crops generally are fair.

Elsewhere, weather seasonable, and prospects good.

ANOTHER firm stand was made by Sir Erskine Perry and some of his colleagues of the Indian Council against the misappropriation of the Indian Revenue. A Resolution was put before the Council to the effect that "it be determined to build on the vacant ground in Charles-street a Museum and Library, at an expenditure not exceeding 75,000*l*, including internal fittings, with such assistance as can be obtained from the Imperial Government; and that, during the construction of the building, the offer of the Exhibition Commissioners be accepted, to accommodate the Museum at South Kensington on a short lease, renewable if desired, the Finance Committee being authorised to enter into the requisite negotiations." There being six Ayes and four Noes the Resolution was carried by a majority of two. The Noes were Sir George Clerk, Sir Frederic Haultain, Sir Henry Maine, and Sir Erskine Perry. Sir Erskine has recorded a dissent in which he says, "the advantages and interest to the British public of a great Indian Museum are placed very high, both by men of science and by the commercial centres of Manchester, Paisley, Glasgow, &c., and I am not concerned to dispute them, but I maintain that the taxpayers of India ought not to be called upon to bear the cost." In a second minute Sir Erskine remarks:

"First, then, I feel great constitutional jealousy in the Home Government initiating expenditure not recommended by the authorities of India, and I think, speaking generally, that the supreme functions which the Secretary of State in Council discharges in control of the Indian Treasury should be mainly exercised in choosing between the numerous proposals for developing the resources of India that are sent up by the local Governments.

An argument *ad captandum* is frequently urged in behalf of grants from the Council, that a Government with 50 millions of revenue ought not to be petty or cheeseparing in its economies, and that it behoves a great Government to be large and imperial in its views. I venture to suggest that we are not an Imperial Government, that our duties are confined to the interests of India, and that for the wants of India itself our means are almost infinitely small.

I also feel that in voting away public money, we do so with scarcely the slightest control from public opinion, the Council absolutely without any check, the Secretary of State with only such as may result from the accident of some item of expenditure attracting the notice of Parliament some years possibly after the event. I would also notice that votes for new expenditure by Council have also this blot, that the body who decrees it has nothing to do with providing the means by which the expenditure is to be met.

My second principle is founded on still more comprehensive grounds. If the doctrine is sound, and it is, I think, generally received as a political axiom, that the flourishing condition of an empire depends mainly on the prudent disposition of its revenues, it is certainly more applicable to India than to any of the kingdoms of Europe. For in India we have this anomalous condition, a fixed revenue, which we *do not* diminish in times of peace and prosperity, and which we *cannot increase* (speaking generally) by any of the devices of the European financier in times of crisis. This proposition, if sound, appears to me to throw a flood of light on the principles to be applied in the management of Indian revenues, and therefore, perhaps, may merit close attention."

We cannot feel two grateful to Sir Erskine Perry for this bold and sound enunciation of the duties of the Indian Council. The people of India ought to strengthen his hands by supporting his views in a public address.

THE GOVERNMENT of India has issued new rules for the coinage of rupees. In a memorandum for the press the Financial Secretary remarks:

"Silver is usually imported in large sums; the demand upon the mints for silver coin is not regular and steady, but spasmodic. Thus it happens that the Government has, at present, sometimes to advance to importers of bullion from the public treasury considerable sums which are not replaced by the mints for considerable periods. Should an importer or holder tender his bullion or coin to the Currency Department, the Government would in like manner have to advance to him the net produce long before it could be manufactured into coin at the mints; but in this case, the advance would be made, under the law, from the currency reserve and not from the public treasury.

At present, the cash balances in the public treasury are low and the demands upon them in connection with the threatened famine in Western India large and uncertain. At the same time the importations of silver bullion are extensive the value of the net imports of such bullion in October having been nearly 1¼ crores of rupees. Under these circumstances it is no longer convenient to advance from the public treasury the net produce of silver bullion and coin delivered at the mints, and the Government has been compelled to determine under section 28, clause 6, of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, that twenty-one days shall be the period for which certificates granted under section 24 of the Act shall run."

This is one step taken for checking the free coinage of rupees.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS

Referring to the question of enlisting natives of Bengal in the British Army and the apprehension of their eventually seeking to make themselves independent the *Shomeprokash* observes that that fear is groundless. The Bengalees are fully conscious that in their quarrel with the English they will injure their own interests; they know also of what metal our rulers are made; they are quite aware that if they have any grievance they have only to bring it to the notice of their rulers, and they will obtain remedy. It is this knowledge and confidence which sometimes encourage them to ventilate their grievances and speak a little too freely of the shortcomings of the authorities. They are not ungrateful, They have not forgotten for a moment what benefits they have derived from the English. And supposing they attain to that height of wisdom and knowledge which will enable them to manage their own affairs—will it not be a subject of pride and glory to the English nation?

The *Sahachar* while admitting that the present system of zenana education has taught the inmates of many zenanas to read and write and to do needle work, the education imported under this system is very meagre and elementary, and quite inadequate to the wants of the age. The wide diffusion of well-educated men makes it very desirable that there should be an equally wide diffusion of educated women who will be real helpmates to their lords. Now there is no probability of deriving any kind of intellectual enjoyment in the company of such educated women. Now there can be no question of improving the quality of education, but how to do it? The staff of teachers now consist of the daughters and wives of poor native converts. They receive very small remuneration, and the knowledge they impart is also very little. But the knowledge with which they commence work is all spent out before a year is out. We propose that the conductors of zenana education should send out properly educated ladies whom there will be no objection to pay according to their deserts. Let there be something like education, and let them abandon the idea of giving Christian instruction in the zenana. It is hopeless to expect that Indian ladies should abandon their husbands and take shelter in the Mission house.

The *Bharut Sanskaruk* referring to the cyclone stricken districts of East Bengal observes that Her Majesty the Queen's grief and sorrow for the calamity which has overtaken Her subjects in the East find no fitting expression in deeds. He contrasts the present apathy with the excitement of the Behar famine when even not so many as fifty souls were lost. That event led to the discontinuance of the Agra durbar. In the middle of the grilling season Lord Northbrook hastened down the hills in order to devote his exclusive attention to the relief of suffering humanity. The present calamity occurred on the 31st October, and the proclamation day is fixed for 1st January next, but there was no stir or talk about postponement of the jubilee. The contrast between the conduct of the two Viceroys is most mournful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS,	Rs.	As.	P.
Sir Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., Baroda	13	4	0
Moulvie Imdad Ali, Deoghur	10	0	0
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,, Mohendronath Banerjea, Shillong	3	0	0
,, Hurronath Banerjea, Hosongabad	3	5	0

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 29, 1876.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.—Mr. Anthony John Richards Bainbridge, District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, is transferred to Moorshedabad.

Mr. Charles Dickenson Field District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, is transferred to Burdwan.

Mr. A. C. Brett, Officiating Judge, Furreedpore, leave for three months, from the 14th instant.

Captain C. H. Garbett, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to Manbhoom on being relieved of his present duties as Acting Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga.

Baboo Trilochun Singha, temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the district of Burdwan.

Mr. W. Heysham, Deputy Collector, employed on special duty connected with the railway, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring the land and premises in Howrah known as the Howrah Hotel.

Mr. C. C. M. Smith Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Seetamurhee division of the Muzufferpore district.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Seetamurhee division of the Mozufferpore district is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, to have charge of the Nowada division of that district.

Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is transferred from Durbhunga to Sarun.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is transferred from Sarun to Gya.

Moulvi Willyut Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, temporarily to have charge of the Nowada division of the Gya district until relieved by Baboo Gopal Chunder Das, when he will return to Shahabad.

Mr. James Cruickshank Geddes, Judge of the small Cause Courts at Krishnaghur, Ranaghat, and Meherpore, to be a District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade, and to continue to act until further orders as District and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore.

Mr. John Tweedie, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, to be Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Krishnaghur. Ranaghat, and Meherpore, but to continue to act until further orders as District and Sessions Judge of Bankoora.

Captain C. H. Garbett, Assistant Commissioner of the Second Grade, Manbhoom, is promoted to the First Grade of Assistant Commissioners, *vice* Mr. A. G. Wilson, retired.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin C.S., to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Second Grade, *vice*, Captain C. H. Garbett, promoted, but to continue to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Tipperah.

Baboo Chunder Narain Gupta, B.A., Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the Sonthal Pergunahs, to act until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Sonthal Pergunnas.

Baboo Rojoni Nath Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purnea, to be Manager of Soorjapoor Estate in Purneah under the Court of Wards.

Mr. J. T. Bibonau is appointed to act until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Rungpore district.

Mr. J. R. Hallett. Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, temporarily to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Mr Hallett will act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. Thomas Cooper Wadham is appointed to act, until further orders, an as Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. B. Rattray, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Purneah, leave for three months.

The orders transferring the following District Superintendents are cancelled:—

Mr. H. M. Weatherall, from Dacca to Beerbhoom.

,, W. Campbell, from Beerbhoom to Pubna,

The orders appointing Mr. J. B. Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, are also cancelled.

Surgeon-Major Duka to be Civil Surgeon of Balasore, but to act as Civil Surgeon of Sarun, or until further orders.

Surgeon F. C. Nicholson, M.B., to be Civil Surgeon of Monghyr, but to continue to act until further orders as Civil Surgeon of Hooghly.

Surgeon H. B. Purves to be Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, but to continue to act until further orders as Civil Surgeon Darjeeling.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Baboo Doorga Churn Sen B. L., to act as Moonsif of Burrisaul, in the district of Backergunge, until further orders.

Baboo Degumber Canoongoe, Moonsif, Jessore, on leave is temporarily transferred to Burdwan.

Baboo Janokey Nath Dutt, to act as an Additional Moonsif, in Burdwan until further orders.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Mozoomdar, Second Moonsif, Narrail, to be an Additional Moonsif in Burdwan

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Officiating Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, to act as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

M. C. J. O'Donnell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Atia division of the Mymensingh district, to act as a Justice of the Peace.

Baboo Lall Gopal Sen, B.L., to act as Moonsif of Kudda, in the district of Purneah, until further orders.

Moonshee Ruheemoolah, Sub-Registrar, Tally, to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Mozufferpore.

Baboo Jabub Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT: BENGAL.—Mr. G. P. Pritchard, Accountant, Fourth Grade, is transferred from the Fourth Calcutta Division to the service of the Durbhunga Raj as a temporary measure.

Advertisements.

BUXEE BAZAR.

OBITUARY.—At Cuttack, *Buxee Bazar*, Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Ghose, of Narooa Mohun Chandernagore Father of Babu Koylash Chunder Ghose, Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Orissa Division died on Friday last the 17th November 1876 at 5½ A. M. deeply lamented by all his relatives, friends, and natives of the country.

Wanted a translator—Must be an efficient Bengali Scholar and possess a competent knowledge of English. A man acquainted with legal phraseology preferred, Salary Rs. 70 a month.
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Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 700 earnest money.

Tenders will be opened at noon on Friday the 15th December 1876 at the Office of the Superintending Engineer South Western Circle No. 12 Writers' Buildings in the presence of the parties tendering.—

(Sd.) J. H. APJOHN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Cossye Division.

A TREATISE.

On the modern history of the Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zemindars &c., is in the course of compilation.

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Rajas, Zemindars and Talukdars who desire to record their names in this work are solicited to forward to the undersigned, at an early date a brief account of their family, together with such informations as may be considered important and interesting to the public.

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Hem Chunder Banerjea,
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TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsea, Dysentery and Hysterea, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured. For the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidiha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was brought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul,
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Datt,
Jatanpookhru *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now. The fever is cured, ¾th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your wide known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsea of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master. Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was used in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and gonorrhœa from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, and about 12 annas of gonorrhœa are reduced. This last disease is of 25 years standing.

Burneshwar Mookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loké Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

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HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered. All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dowan of Talibpur Estate.

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	5	6	7	8	In Beams.
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1 ,, 2 ,, ,, ¼ ,, ,, 2-4 ,,
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Re	0-12	1-4	2,	3-4	6 8 each.
	2½,	5,	10 seers,	½	1 md.
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